TIMES-VIRGINIAN

In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt

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BIBLE VERSE TO STUDY

"Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."
— Matthew 24:42.

64,000,000 PEOPLE AT WORK

The recent announcement of the Commerce Department that more than 64,000,000 people were at work in June, is encouraging. It is a new record for employment in the United States.

However, one should keep in mind — in seeing such a release— that the country is steadily growing and that the employment total, under normal circumstances, increases every year. In other words, with the rate of population increasing by 1,500,000 every year, it is only logical that there would be several hundred thousand more jobs each year than the last, if the economy did not suffer a recession.

Therefore, a new employment total may or may not be of great significance. The fact that employment rose 1,313,000 in one month is not as significant as it seems, since June is the month in which students graduate from colleges and enter jobs which they had secured many months before in most cases.

Perhaps the most significant figure of the recent Commerce Department release is the one showing that unemployment rose by 190,000. This figure was encouraging since it was less than the usual June rise in total unemployment. This indicates that progress is being made, and in combination with the new employment total, certainly provides ground for optimism.

The last breakdown on employment and unemployment shows that about one in every 25 persons is unemployed. There will always be some who are unemployed — and there always should be some; many are not deserving of a regular job.

One of the best ways to measure employment and unemployment is to follow this ratio, and even if employment was up, several years from now, and more than one person in 25 was unemployed, then no progress would have been made, since the population increase and the normal increase in the number of jobs would have been responsible for the increase and not any improvement in the national conomy.

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TOP KICKS GET BOOST

The Army says it is reshaping the traditional behavior pattern of top kicks. Such stuff as sergeants bellowing at privates and recruits is out, it says. Instead, the sergeants are being taught to speak politely to their non-com inferiors.

The ground service has set up more than a dozen non-com officers' academies, which teach the sergeants how to look out for their men and perform their duties smoothly and efficiently.

This does not mean that the top kick has lost his place in the sun in the Army. On the contrary, since the late nineteen forties, when sergeants sank to a low in popularity and appreciation from above, their stature has been gaining.

The Army academies teach the sergeants such things as public speaking, as part of a program to instill in them confidence, and win the confidence of their men. The Army admits that the so-called democratization of the Army in non-com ranks, has not worked out.

We remember when the furor about democratizing the Army broke out, and how the idealists wanted officers to lose their traditional authoroty and allow enlisted ranks to discontinue many forms of traditional respect given officers. It was at this time that sergeants lost some of their customary powers.

The fact has finally dawned on some people that an armed service's efficiency depends directly on discipline. Without discipline, no armed service can measure up in times of emergency. It's good to know that much of the pressure to lessen traditional forms of respect in the services has dissipated, and that sergeants are once again being given recognition for the job they do — which is, actually, running the service.

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If you have a tip for a news story, this newspaper would be glad to hear from you.

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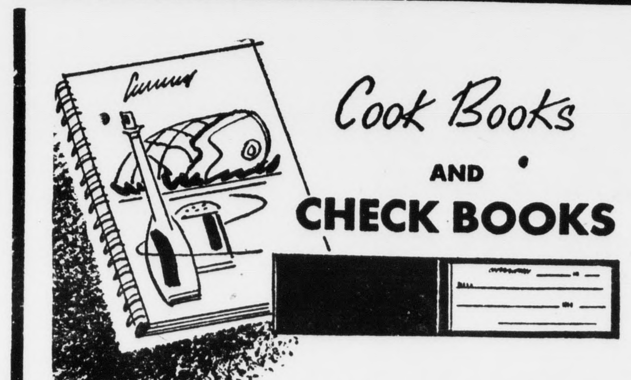
So far, we have not been asked to judge the Miss Universe contest.



Cook Books AND CHECK BOOKS

A cook book helps the thrifty housewife to transform odds and ends of food into tasty dishes. A check book, through the record it provides, helps in the financial management of the family's funds.

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A BELOW AVERAGE COTTON CROP

The Department of Agriculture has estimated cotton in cultivation on the first of this month at only 17,096,000 acres. This is a surprisingly low figure and is more than two and a half million acres less than was under cultivation at this time in 1954.

Moreover, the 17,096,000 acres is over one million acres less than the total apportioned to growers under the marketing quota program now in existence. That system imposes penalties on excess production.

The acreage recently reported indicates that the cotton crop this year will total approximately ten to eleven million bales. Last year's cotton crop was over 13,500,000, while the ten-year average is about 12,500,000 bales.

Despite the smaller crop indicated, this will be enough to meet demand. There is a surplus of over ten million bales from big crops of past years in government and private hands.

The recent Department of Agriculture report shows that plantings were eight per cent below allotments in the Southeast, while being only three per cent below allotments in Texas and the Far West. In the states of New Mexico and Arizona, the full allotment was planted.

The smaller cotton crop this year indicates that the surplus of more than ten million bales may cut down in the next twelve months. Consumption is likely to account for all of this year's crop and some of the backlog. A smaller crop should not hurt cotton prices, which are averaging about thirty-one cents a pound.

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CRATER DAY

One of the unique observances of this month, of which many citizens are unaware, is the observance of Crater Day in Petersburg, Virginia. A historical and ingenious effort on the part of Union forces took place outside Petersburg on the next to the last day of this month, in 1864.

As Generals Grant and Meade kept up their relentless pressure on Generals Lee and Beauregarde, around Richmond and Petersburg, in the summer of 1864, a great tunnel project was undertaken by the Union forces.

Although Confederate soldiers suspected they sometimes heard the sounds of picks far beneath them their suspicions were disregarded because it was not thought possible—at that time— that a tunnel more than 400 feet long could be ventilated properly.

Union forces, however, managed to tunnel some 500 feet from their lines under the Confederate lines and, when they had completed lateral branches from this tunnel, forty feet each way, they filled the huge tunnel with powder. Most of two regiments of Confederate troops (most of them South Carolinians) were blown to bits. The Confederates, by concentrating artillery fire in the huge crater caused by the explosion, confined the Union troops, and with counter-attacks managed to restore their lines the same day.

However, the action was one of the bloodist of the Petersburg campaign, and a revolutionary and ingenuious effort on the part of the Union forces.

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At the end of this happy life, the man with the most money will find that it means little.

* * * * * *

Quit advertising your business, and your business will quit; it has been proved more than once.

* * * * * *

The politicians ought to get together on foreign policy, and give the U. S. a solid front abroad. A hydrogen bomb dropped on Washington will kill both Republicans and Demoarats.

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We are not so sure that the Sunday afternoon quiet of a few years ago wasn't the best way to spend the Sabbath, after all.

WASHINGTON NOTES

DEBT

Total private and net public debt at the close of 1954 amounted to $606,000,000,000, a gain of almost four per cent, compared with calendar 1952, according to a recent Office of Business Economics announcement. Corporate liabilities, home mortgages and other private obligations made up three-fifths of the grand total.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

For the first time in the history of this country, civilian employment reached 64,000,000 during the month of June, according to a Department of Commerce estimate. This figure represents an increase of about 1,300,000 since May.

SOVIET POLAR EXPEDITION

The Soviet Union recently announced plans for a major expedition to the Anarctic. The Russian scientists will cross 1,600 miles of frozen wilderness and set up three bases, one of them near the South Pole. The other countries planning expeditions reached an accord on the allocation of station sites. The United States plans to set up a polar camp near that of the Soviet's.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The United States became the forty-eighth country to approve the revised Geneva Conventions, which set up new standards for the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians captured as the Senate voted 77-0 for it.

SOVIET TRADE

Free world experts to the Soviet Union reached a postwar peak last year while exports to the entire Communist bloc of nations rose twenty-four per cent over 1953.

COLONIALISM

Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has urged European colonial powers to "a great and continuous effort" to prepare dependent lands for self-rule. He declared that these powers must grant independence to their dependencies "as soon as peoples are able to protect their own freedom and govern themselves."

NEW HELICOPTER

A new helicopter, capable of carrying nineteen passengers, is built for airline use. It is a commercial version of the large, winged plane used by the Air and the Army.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

More than 2,000 United countries, with investments exceeding $16,000,000,000, spreading American know-how and ideas in what amounts enterprise Point Four program.

RUSSIAN "SEGREGATION"

When a sign, "Colored Rent" went up on a apartment house, employees Soviet Embassy in Washington gan moving out. Of the thirteen Russian families the apartment, eleven moved before July 1st and two others given notice of intention to

JAPANESE TRADE

Japan bought $468,300,000 from the United States than exports to this country were. Exports to the United States counted for 16.8 per cent of total for the year and United goods amounted to 37 per cent her imports.

NATIONAL OUTPUT

National output climbed to peak in June, when it regained record of $370,000,000,000 in mid-1953, according to merce Secretary Sinclair who declared, "We have caught after the post-Korean let-down

GUIDED MISSILES

The Army recently disclosed more than 100 former German scientists and specialists are developing guided missiles for United States at the Guided Missiles project located in Alabama.

Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic party in West Germany has offered a bill for electoral form that would set up a two-party system.

Britain is overcoming U. S. in tankers.

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French Warship Is Depicted In "The Common Glory"

Williamsburg, Va.- A French "war-" proud veteran of more than victorious sea battles, has come a major overhaul here and is again back in duty, helping to a large British force six a week.

The warship is used during the re-enactment of the Battle of Yorktown which is one of the closing scenes in Paul Green's famed historical drama, "The Common Glory" now in its ninth season at Matoaka Lake Amphitheatre in Williamsburg.

When the technical crews returned to prepare for this summer's production of "The Common Glory," they found the warship resting on the muddy bottom of Lake Matoaka, with a large hole in its hull. A wrecker was called in to pull the ship from the water so that repairs could be completed in time for the season's opening.

While the vessel was aground, a complete new paint job was applied, the hole was repaired with some planking and a new superstructure was built for the ship. Resplendent in its new appearance, the man-of-war was relaunched to begin its nightly runs for the outdoor drama. Although only 30 feet long, the vessel gives the appearance of a full-sized warship when it sails across the lake during the battle scene.

Production manager Roger Sherman explained that this is due to the fact that the ship is seen only in light focused on it by several large spotlights, there being no surrounding objects visible to which the audience could compare the ship's size.

The Battle of Yorktown, which brought the surrender of Cornwallis's large army to Washington in 1781, ended the Revolutionary War. The victory was made possible, most historians agree, by the offshore aid given by a French fleet under Admiral DeGrasse. The ship in "The Common Glory" depicts part of DeGrasse's fleet in his famous battle.

First introduced into the drama in 1949, the ship is pulled by a large electric motor in the nearby woods through an underwater pulley system.

The Foreign Operations Administration recently allocated an extra $30,000,000 in economic aid to Turkey to help combat critical inflation and a foreign exchange shortage.

NEWS from HOLLYWOOD

When Debbie Reynolds finishes "The Tender Trap," she is scheduled to go right into "All Our Tomorrows" with Jimmy Cagney. Metro hopes that Irene Dunne will also accept a part in this film — she's reading the script.

Illona Massey, who last appeared in a film in 1949, is planning an appearance at Las Vegas and is discussing several picture offers. Her book, "I Live to Love," will be published this fall.

Elizabeth Taylor is certainly being kept busy. After she completes "Giant." Metro has three other pictures ready for her and she'll be top star in all three. The first is Du Maurier's "Maryanne," then "Raquel," and last, "The Wilder Shores of Love."

Sidney Blackmer is busy working in his 200th film, "The View From Pompey's Head." Blackmer started way back in the time of "The Perils of Pauline."

The Soviet gives nuclear bomb facts to its people.

Dial 2811 with Personals.

Health and Beauty

We read and hear a great deal about the problems of a dry skin. The problems of an oily skin have been almost overlooked.

Both of these conditions stem from the activity of the sebaceous or oil glands of the skin. In one, dryness, there is undersecretion. In the other, oily, there is an oversecretion. We read in the sales information of creams, lotions and oils that skin dryness leads to wrinkles. If this were true, the person with an oily skin would be very lucky. Unfortunately, wrinkles occur whether the skin is dry or oily.

Cosmetics cannot prevent or correct wrinkles. However, they can do a wonderful job in combatting dry skin. The application of a good emollient once or twice a day will control most dry skin.

Controlling an oily skin is not so easy. The complicated construction of the sebaceous glands accounts for this. It makes no difference whether the cleansing agent is soap and water, cream or a skin lotion, in about three hours the normal skin is as oily as it ever was.

Try to keep calm if you are troubled with an oily skin. Emotional outbursts and anger increase the flow of skin oils. Use a dry, powdered rouge and makeup bases only occasionally. There are several cosmetic lines made especially for oily skins. Shampoo your hair as often as needed to keep it attractive looking.

Accept the fact that you have an oily skin and learn to cope with it without doing harm to the skin in the process. You will be able to tell by the way your skin feels how often it should be washed. Try several different types of cleansers recommended for oily skins so see which one is best for you.

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The little old lady who "owned" a caboose

This little old lady inherited railroad stock from her husband. It was worth the cost of one caboose.

As everyone knows, one caboose doesn't make a railroad—nor does one stockholder comprise its ownership.

The Norfolk and Western, for example, is owned by many thousands of people in all walks of life in all parts of the country — folks who have saved their money and invested it in N & W stock.

If you wanted to buy the Norfolk and Western, you'd have to make your check for many millions of dollars. But you wouldn't send the check to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, because the Company doesn't own the stock.

Instead, you'd have to buy it in bits and pieces of stock owned by 31,818 different shareholders — men, women, trustees, guardians and even other business firms who own N & W stock and whose stock in turn is owned by many thousands of people. Most of the profit the railroad makes is divided among these people who have worked and saved to buy ownership in the N & W.

This simple arithmetic proves that America's big business is owned by people like you. Actually, in the U. S. A. nothing is more public than private business. And nothing is more representative of freedom and the rights of the individual than a system in which the nation's big, basic businesses can be owned by millions and millions of people like the little old lady who "owned" a caboose.

Norfolk and Western Railway

PAYING ITS OWN WAY . . . ALL THE WAY . . . ALL THE TIME